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ances, preference, insolvency and intent, the fundamental problems of the law are inadequately treated; § 63, b, in which the propriety of proving claims arising out of mere torts is apparently not dreamed of; and § 67, f, where the author throws no light upon the interpretation of the apparent conflict between the clause, and clause C of the same section.

On the whole, after the really entertaining and suggestive treatment by Collier of the same subject, the study of the book seemed comparatively dry and unprofitable.

R. D. B.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. By SIDNEY L. PHIPSON, M. A. (Cantab.) of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. London: Stevens & Haynes. 1898.

The author of this volume has tried to fill the gap between Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence and the great and complete work on Evidentiary Law by Taylor. The analysis and arrangement of the subject matter are very similar to those made by Stephen. The first edition came out in 1892. In the edition before us the chapter on the Admissibility of Extrinsic Evidence to Affect Documents has been much amplified and remodeled; and certain extraneous topics dealt with in Taylor have been purposely omitted. The volume is especially valuable and useful for the complete list of cases, brought down to January, 1898, and forming practically a complete digest of English and Irish Decisions on Evidence. It also contains an index of the subject-matter and the titles of all the principal English statutes. The volume is the ordinary size and contains about 600 pages.

P. D. I. M.

THE FACTORY ACTS. By the late ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, C. B., Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories. Seventh Edition. By JASPER A. REDGRAVE and H. S. SCRIVENER, M. A. London: Shaw & Sons; Butterworth & Co. 1898.

The seventh edition of Redgrave's Factory Acts will prove of renewed value to the British practitioner whose duties lead him to consult the complicated Acts of Parliament in relation to the regulation of factories and workshops. The book opens with an introduction giving the history of legislation on the subject, and then follow the statutes now in force, which are in most instances set forth at length, with copious annotations and references to cases. The index is a ready guide to the mass of information contained in the work. Americans who are concerned with the question of factory regulation in its many phases will find that this well-edited volume indicates in a clear and systematic manner how the problem has been treated in a country where much serious thought has been devoted to it.

T. S. W.